

BIRTH CONTROL AGAIN IN COURT

Propagandists Are Tied on Charge of Conducting Birth Control Clinic.

New York, Jan. 29.—Interest in efforts of birth control propagandists to spread their doctrines shifted today from the Blackwell's Island workhouse, where Mrs. Ethel Byrne is conducting a "hunger strike," to the special session court in Brooklyn and the trials of Mrs. Byrne's sister, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, and Miss Fania Mondell. Mrs. Sanger and Miss Mondell are charged with aiding in the conduct of a birth control clinic, the same offense for which Mrs. Byrne is serving a 30 day sentence.

Commissioner of correction Lewis said that Mrs. Byrne's general physical condition was good and that she now made no resistance to the feeding process.

BURRO GRANDE COMPANY ADDS TWO CLAIMS TO ITS HOLDINGS

Silver City, N. M., Jan. 29.—Two additional claims, the Myrtle Bell No. 1 and 2, have been acquired by Raymond Bell and C. S. Peterson, of the El Paso brokerage house of C. S. Peterson & Co., in the Burro Grande mountains of Grant county, to be added to the new Burro Grande Copper company, which is now being organized.

These two claims are extensions both ways of the White Signal property. With the acquisition of this property, the new company will have a full 4500 feet along the strike of the vein on the great white quartz ledge of that district. The new company is rapidly being organized. The board of directors will be composed of business men of El Paso, Deming and Silver City.

T. J. Carter, a well known mining engineer, has direct charge of the operations on the property, and men are at work opening up the high grade shoot that was recently discovered at a depth of 55 feet on the neglected claim of the property.

HIGHWAY BOOSTERS WANT ARMY TO ADOPT ROUTE

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 29.—Declaring its policy to be the promotion of the Amarillo-Roswell-El Paso highway, by way of Canyon City, Heford, Tex., Clovis, Portales, Elida and Roswell southwest to El Paso, as a link in the trans-continental highway, the Amarillo-Roswell-El Paso Highway association has finished its meeting here by the election of the following officers: J. E. Clayton, Roswell, president; J. W. Stockard, El Paso, general vice president; C. C. Cagle, general secretary; Alex. Shipley, Clovis, treasurer.

A duplicate blue print of the highway was ordered prepared and sent to the secretary of war for investigation and adoption of the route as the official motor truck route for the army. The association will meet again in June in Amarillo.

TWO MEN STABBED; ONE ARRESTED; ONE ESCAPES

Following an alleged quarrel near 323 South Campbell street, Charles Barru was stabbed in the throat and seriously injured Saturday night about 10:30 o'clock. Barru was taken to the emergency hospital, where the wound was dressed by Dr. G. E. Calman. The knife partially severed the jugular vein, and made a wide gash in the throat. Juan Parra was arrested on a charge of assault to murder.

Ed Garcia, aged 18 years, was stabbed in the side Saturday night when he was attacked by an unidentified assailant on South Kansas street. Garcia was taken to the emergency hospital and later sent to his home on South Kansas street. A search for his assailant is being made.

Heavy Hauling, City Service, Tel. 2500.—Adv.

MOGOLLON YIELD FOR YEAR LARGE

Mills Get Supply of Cyanide Relieving Threat of Famine.

Mogollon, N. M., Jan. 29.—During 1916 the Mogollon Mines company, operating the East Chance and Top mines, marketed \$65,861 ounces of bullion, containing \$793 ounces of gold and \$77,399 ounces of silver, also 93.8 tons of concentrates, the concentrates containing 1578 ounces of gold and 94,929 ounces of silver. Development amounted to over 2200 feet, including 650 feet of the new three compartment shaft, which is now completed to 900 feet. This property has produced steadily for 15 years and is one of the largest gold-silver mines in the southwest.

Pacific Mine Development.
Development work on the Pacific mine has been confined to the fourth and fifth levels, as the present hoisting plant is being worked to capacity. The new aerial tramway is moving ore to Socorro mill, one mile away. The cables run over regular standards to the edge of Silver creek, where one spur of 2500 feet connects it with the mill terminal. The buckets passing over the Maud S. mill travel 600 feet above the creek. Each bucket carries 625 pounds of net ore. Thirteen buckets are used and 75 to 80 tons of ore can be moved to the mill in one shift.

Properties Operated by Oaks Co.
The Oaks company reports the following properties under operation during the week: Main Oaks drainage tunnel, Harry Johnson 19, McKinley tunnel, Clifton and Elber. The last two properties are shipping all ores taken out in development to the Socorro mill. The cyanide shortage, which has been threatening mill operation, has been relieved and the mills have secured a fair supply.

FAMOUS STEEPLE ROCK MINES, UNWATERED, ARE TO BE WORKED

It is authoritatively stated that August Hecksher, G. M. Hecksher and associates have purchased the controlling interest in the Carlisle Mining company, of New Mexico. The deal is understood to have involved a large sum of money.

The Carlisle mine is located at Steep Rock, N. M., and was originally owned by Marshall Field, L. Z. Heller and N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago capitalists. It was a famous producer of gold during the early eighties—with a production record of over \$5,000,000. About 1887, the Carlisle was sold to a London exploration company, which worked it for several years afterward. As depth was reached, the ore turned out to be a complex mixture of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and at that time it was impossible by any known method to make a profitable separation of the minerals. The Carlisle was closed down about 1890 and allowed to flood. The present owners have unwatered the mine and have discovered there a large tonnage of ore, all of which is now amenable to treatment under improved metallurgical processes.

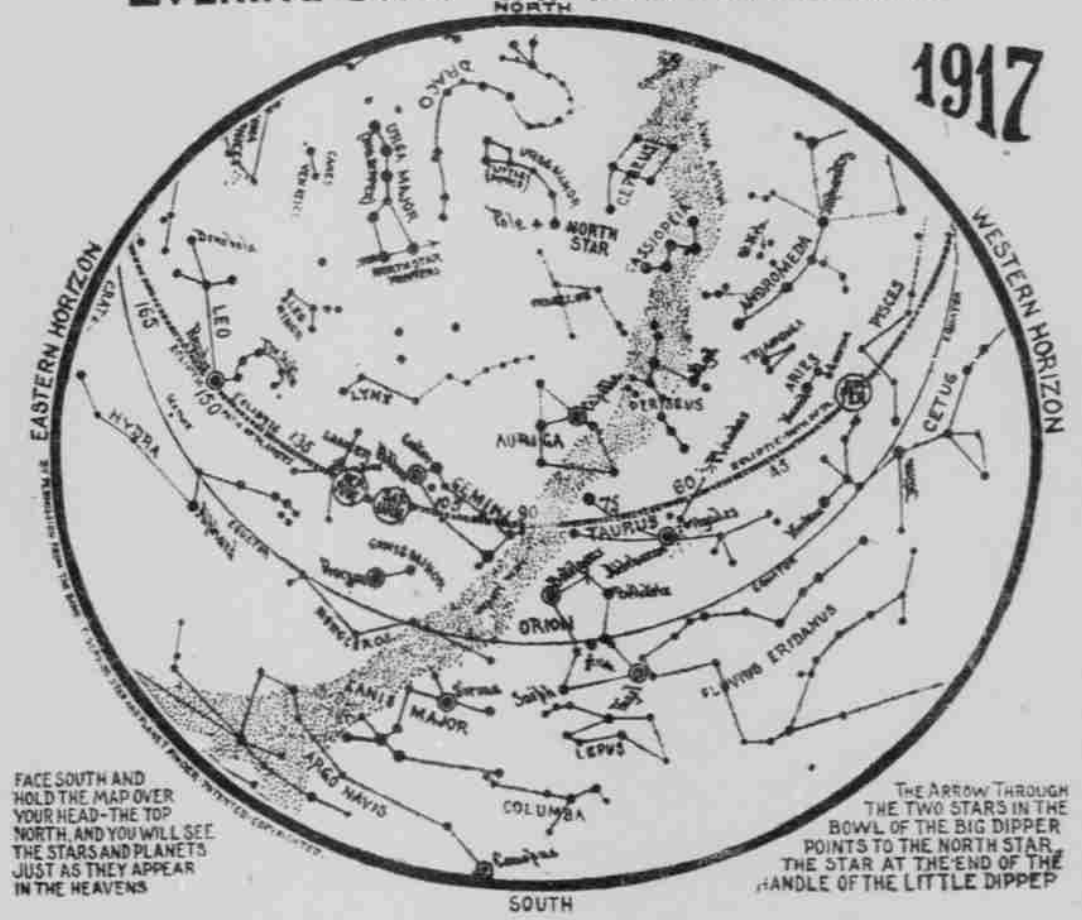
GOLDEN, N. M., DREDGER MANAGER SHOWS NUGGETS

Golden, N. M., Jan. 29.—The successful operation of the first unit of machinery of the Santa Fe Dredging Co., beginning to extract by hydraulic method the gold from the sands of Golden creek in this old camp is demonstrated by a jar of nuggets being exhibited by manager J. A. Wood. Golden was a placid camp in the days before the railroads came to Santa Fe and hundreds of old workings are found in this valley.

Tenement owners.
Are you getting all of the money your house should bring? Ask Leo Newman, I specialize on tenements. Phone 4694. 905 1/2 S. El Paso. (Advertisement.)

The Evening Skies For February Are Full Of Interesting Surprises To Star Gazers

EVENING SKY MAP FOR FEBRUARY



FACE SOUTH AND HOLD THE MAP OVER YOUR HEAD-TOP NORTH AND YOU WILL SEE THE STARS AND PLANETS JUST AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HEAVENS

AT 9 P.M. FEB. 1; 8:00 P.M. FEB. 15; 7:00 P.M. FEB. 28.

PAUL BIEFELD.
(Director Stanley Observatory, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.)

THE early part of the evenings of this month furnishes us with a surprise. If the observer turns toward the east he will be able to make out a very striking figure, a large obtuse angle, formed by the principal stars of Gemini, Canis Minor, and Canis Major together with Saturn at the vertex of the angle. One side of the angle is formed by Castor, Pollux and Saturn with respective distances of 45 degrees and eight degrees between them, the other by Saturn, Procyon and Sirius with distances of 16 degrees and 24 degrees apart. As this particular setting occurs only every 50 years, the time it takes Saturn to go eastward through the stars and back to the same place, it is worth while noting it at this time. In February, 1917, for instance, Saturn will be about 12 degrees farther to the east in the direction of Regulus, and the obtuse angle will be no more. If the observer will now imagine the short side of the angle prolonged in the direction through Castor and Pollux to the zenith, it will embrace within itself the most glorious constellations of the winter skies. Near the end and to the right of the prolonged side we will find Auriga with its principal star Capella; farther to the right is the head of Taurus with Aldebaran marking one of the eyes of the bull; still farther south we will see Orion with the magnificent first magnitude star Betelgeuse at the lower left-hand corner of the large quadrilateral and Rigel in the upper right-hand corner of the same figure. The only prominent constellation not within the obtuse angle is Leo, the Lion, to the east of the vertex with

Regulus, the largest star at the end of the handle. I need not at this place speak of the constellations involved, they speak for themselves to the lover of the stars; but one fact is very remarkable, that we have here within the range of this southeast quadrant of the visible sky nearly one-half of the first magnitude stars in the whole heavens, members of the most brilliant constellations of the entire celestial sphere. There are still many persons who, when their attention is called to these luminaries, consider them as merely fine twinklers in the sky; but we can add some things which with their aid may make a deeper impression. Let us consider the following questions: How large are the stars in our group? How far are they away? What was their origin? And what will become of them?

In the first place they are suns, somewhat like our own sun, only much larger, many of them systems of suns and generally much hotter. How large is our own sun? If our earth were to expand to the moon, a distance of 240,000 miles, and then again as far, it would come to the size of the sun, but Rigel has a volume at least 20,000 times as great. Again, the masses of Capella and Pollux are from 10 to 20 times that of our sun. Taking the sun's mass as 331,000 times that of our earth, the mass of Capella would be 3,310,000 times that of our earth. We can easily figure the masses of these two giant stars. To get to the volume of Rigel or Betelgeuse our earth would have to expand over 60 times the distances from earth to moon. From either Rigel or Betelgeuse our sun would be invisible except with considerable telescopic aid.

Light, which can make the journey around the earth 7 1/2 times in one second, would require 500 seconds to come from the sun to our earth, but it would take about 7 years to come from Sirius, 40 years to come from Capella and at least 200 years to come from Rigel. Similar statements could be made with

reference to the other stars of our list. Castor can with slight telescopic aid be resolved into almost equal component stars and each of them has been shown by means of the spectroscopic method to have another sun as its companion; thus what is seen with the naked eye to be a single star is in reality a system of four suns. It is now known that systems containing two or more suns are extremely common, leaving our sun as rather an exceptional case. Having now considered in a rather sketchy way the sizes, distances and other peculiarities of some of the members of our group of fixed stars, the question of their origin and destiny may be considered.

Classifying Stars.
If our stars are put in the series: Rigel, Castor, Regulus, Sirius, Procyon, Capella, Pollux, Aldebaran and Betelgeuse, they represent from the standard of stellar evolution over the period of stellar life. According to one of the accepted theories fixed stars have been formed by the condensation of nebulous masses. The irregular white nebulae, of which the beautiful Orion nebula, situated in the middle of the sword handle of Orion, is a fine example, are considered by Prof. Campbell the earliest forms of stars. These nebulae are very young stars also, best represented by those found in Orion with the exception of Betelgeuse. They belong to the Orion type. This type shows a very simple absorption spectrum of helium lines (the very hot vapor-envelope can contain only helium in a variable amount), very similar to the absorption lines found in the solar spectrum in the vapor-envelope of our sun. Castor and Regulus belong to the same type. Visually they appear as very white stars. The next in age are the hydrogen stars, because the absorption spectrum of hydrogen plays the predominant part. They are supposed to be less hot and are typically represented in our group by Sirius, hence the name Sirius type. Stars of this type are also white. Procyon shows a hydrogen spectrum with less prominent metallic lines begin to appear, testifying to a further lowering of temperature. Procyon is not quite as white as Sirius and leans to the next type, of which Capella is the best representative, the solar type; the spectrum of Capella is almost identical with that of our sun. Stars of this type are yellow in color; the hydrogen lines have nearly disappeared, but the lines of iron prominence white metallic lines abound. Pollux and Aldebaran stand at the end of the solar type, a further decrease in temperature even to a color toward orange. Betelgeuse finally represents the next type. The vaporous atmosphere begins to show heavy absorption bands of titanium oxide testifying to a still further reduction of temperature. Stars of this type are reddish in color. With this star our list is exhausted.

The last stage of stellar life is represented by the last two stars, most of which are beyond naked eye vision. Heavy absorption bands occur in the spectra of these stars due to hapa to carbon compounds. Crust formation seems to have set in with these stars, explaining the fact that many of them are irregular variables, showing at periods of maximum brightness bright hydrogen lines in their spectra due to luminous vapors escaping where the crust has been temporarily broken through. After this stage they become dark stars and have ended their life from the star-gazer's point of view.

Mercury becomes a morning star in February. It reaches its greatest distance from the sun on Feb. 12, and for a few days before and after that date will rise about an hour before the sun.

Venus is still visible as a morning star, but by the last of the month will not be more than half an hour before the sun.

Mars is gradually being overtaken by the sun, with which it will be in conjunction the last of the month and it consequently will not be visible.

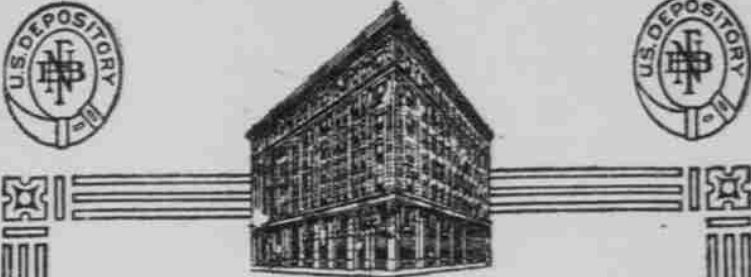
Jupiter is in fine position for observation in the evening sky south of Aries. It sets about 10 p.m. on Feb. 23. Saturn is also finely in view during February, evening. Its motion is slightly retrograde this month, moving westward about 2 degrees, and will be found directly below Pollux and Orion. It will be in view all night.

Uranus becomes a morning star this month, but is too close to the sun to be well seen.

Neptune is in Cancer and finely placed for observation in the evening sky. It is only a few degrees east of Saturn and its motion is still slowly westward.

Planetary Configuration.
Feb. 2, 2 p.m.—Mars and Uranus in conjunction. Mars south 25 min.
Feb. 4, 11:45 a.m.—Saturn and moon in conjunction. Saturn north 45 min.
Feb. 5, 2:00 p.m.—Neptune and moon in conjunction. Neptune north 1 degree 3 min.
Feb. 6, 8 p.m.—Uranus and sun in conjunction.
Feb. 12, 3 a.m.—Mercury greatest elongation west 24 degrees 3 min.
Feb. 14, 7 p.m.—Mercury in descending node.
Feb. 19, 3:45 p.m.—Mercury and moon in conjunction. Mercury south 2 degrees 20 min.
Feb. 23, 9:15 a.m.—Venus and moon in conjunction. Venus south 3 degrees 25 min.
Feb. 26, 10 a.m.—Mars in perihelion.
Feb. 28, 2:45 p.m.—Uranus and moon in conjunction. Uranus south 2 degrees 19 min.
Feb. 29, 4:25 p.m.—Mars and moon in conjunction. Mars south 7 degrees 19 min.
Feb. 29, 1 a.m.—Mercury in aphelion.
Feb. 2, 3 p.m.—Jupiter and moon in conjunction. Jupiter south 6 degrees 21 min.
Feb. 25, 2 p.m.—Mars and sun in conjunction.

February Moon Phases.
Feb. 4, 8:25 p.m.—Full moon.
Feb. 6, 6:23 p.m.—Last quarter.
Feb. 11, 11:03 a.m.—New moon.
Feb. 25, 9:48 a.m.—First quarter.
The moon will be at apogee on February 6 and at perigee on February 20.



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Don't turn down the many little opportunities to economize and save—but turn them into dollars by taking advantage of them. We invite your account.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK EL PASO, TEXAS

INCOME OF TEXAS ROADS SHOWS GAIN OF \$827,426

Austin, Tex., Jan. 29.—Reports on the incomes of the operation of the Texas railroads for the five months ending November 30, 1916, shows an increase of \$827,426 or 61.15 percent, as compared with the corresponding five-months for 1915.

The total income from operation for the five months ending November 30, 1916, amounted to \$21,745,355 against \$21,455,967 for the same five months in 1915.

The total operating revenue for the period amounted to \$22,822,744, an increase of 11,478,439, or 23.74 percent. Total operating expenses were \$2,977,351, an increase of \$2,209,973 or 7.18 percent.



The Object of DR. TUTTLE'S LIVER PILLS

is to remove and prevent Constipation by creating a natural and regular operation of the Bowels, restoring the deranged and torpid Liver to its normal condition and healthy action. Learn for yourself. Buy a box today.

HOLD ON TO GOOD SEED WHEAT SAY U. S. EXPERTS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Wheat growing farmers throughout the country are cautioned by the department of agriculture not to be tempted by the prevailing high prices offered for wheat to part with their good seed wheat and rely upon shrunken and diseased seed for sowing this year. Disaster to this year's crop is predicted by experts if poor seed is depended upon.

Eyes Examined Properly.

Geo. D. Kendall, 225 Mesa Avenue. Makes Glasses Right.—Adv.

OPHELIA



PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INDIGESTION OR BAD STOMACH

Relieves sourness, gas, Heartburn, Dyspepsia in five minutes.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stunts your appetite, your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pape's Diapepsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Pape's Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pape's Diapepsin really does regulate your out-of-order stomach that gives it its millions of sales annually. Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.—Adv.

Several other cigarettes may taste good too; but—

—You can't get the fullest enjoyment from smoking unless your cigarette is also COMFORTABLE.

That is probably the main reason why so many men are selecting Fatimas for their steady smoke. Because Fatimas are found to be truly comfortable—not only to your throat

and tongue, but AFTER smoking, also. Even if you happen to smoke more than usual, Fatimas never remind you of it. Their delicately balanced Turkish blend of tested-pure tobaccos takes care of that.

Your first package will show you how comfortable a sensible cigarette can be.

Logan's Myrtle Tobacco Co.

FATIMA A Sensible Cigarette



The Original Turkish Blend



"Kondon's" Lightens Her Housekeeping.

Women who do housework must avoid the ill-effects of dust. Many a woman has happily discovered that a tube of genuine Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly will clear her head in a jiffy. In fact, since 1889, 20 million intelligent American housewives have used Kondon's for cold-in-head or nasal catarrh. Some druggists offer you complimentary trial cans. All druggists offer 25 cent tubes with the understanding that if the first tube does not do you a dollar's worth of good, you can get your quarter back from Kondon's Catarrhal Jelly, Minneapolis, Minn.